

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE
W O R K

GREW SCHOOL, HYDE PARK, MASS.


EIGHTH YEAR PUPILS

HYDE PARK
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

GIFT OF

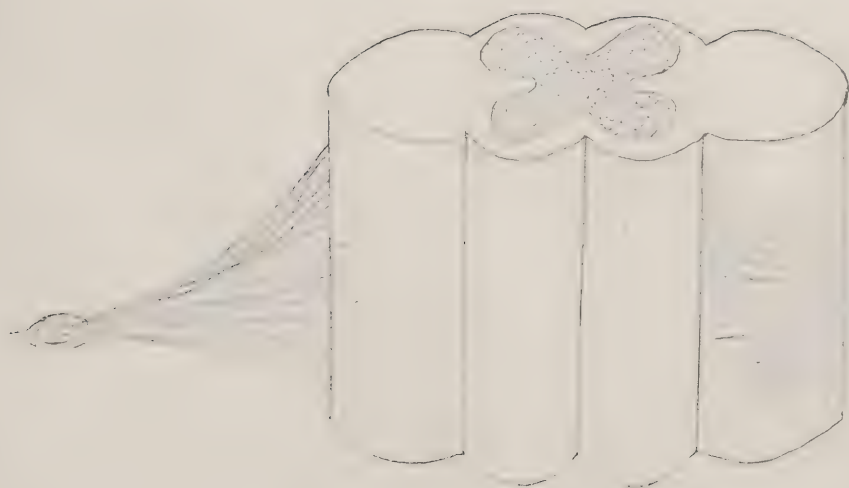
New School.

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Central Nervous System The Nervous System

The nervous system consists of the brain, the spinal cord, and the nerves.

The brain consists of two parts, the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

The cerebrum is composed of a gray matter, it is situated on the front and upper part of the skull. This is the seat of intelligence and thought.

The cerebellum lies below the cerebrum and in the back part of the head. It consists of a white matter, this section controls the work of the muscles.

The spinal cord occupies the hollow of the backbone, it is protected by membranes, the white matter is on the outside and the gray matter in the inside.

The nerves are the telegraph wires, that carry the messages to and from the brain.

The nerves are slender white cords, the gray matter inside, and the white matter outside.

There are two sets of nerves, the motory nerves, and the sensory nerves. The motory nerves are those which carry messages to all the organs of the body from the brain. The sensory nerves are those which bring the impressions of all the senses to the brain.

When any part of the brain, or nerves is injured, that part cannot of course do its work properly, and it results usually in some disease.

A great deal of work, or excitement is not good for the brain or nerves, we usually have a headache, or pain, when from too much work for the brain, and in some cases it results in insanity. While a great deal of excitement makes

the nerves very sensitive therefore people who are nervous cannot bear any great noise for anything and the least sound jars their nerves.

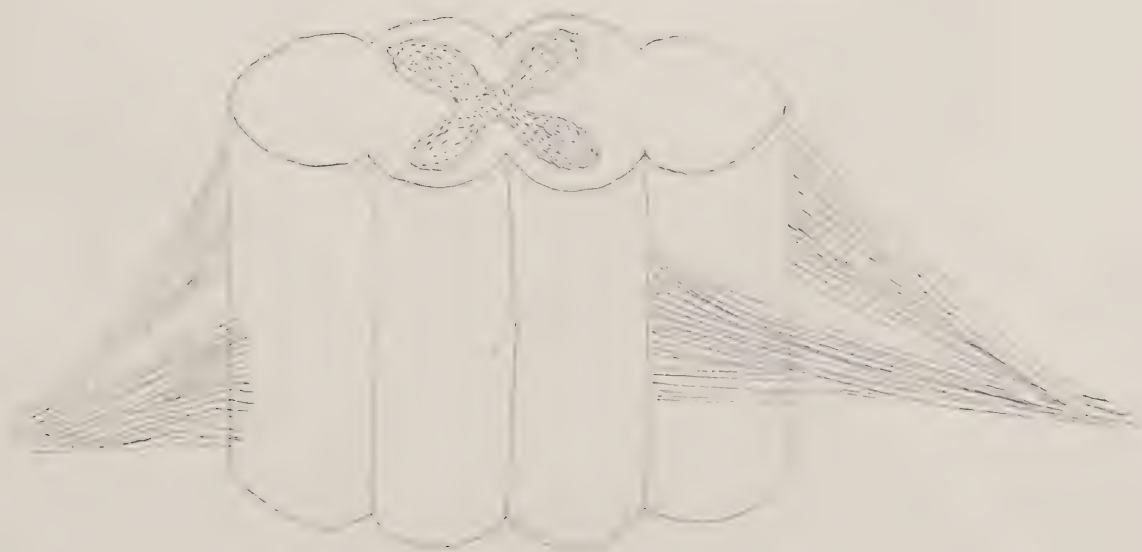
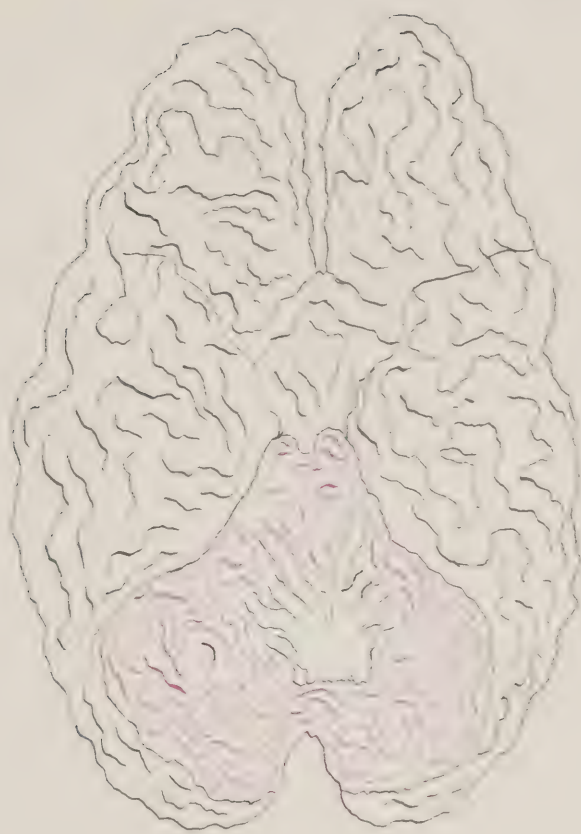
Alcohol reaches the brain and nerves through the blood that is carried there; it changes the substance of the brain by acting upon it as heat acts on the albumen of an egg.

Alcohol does not aid in the brain work it may help at first but then after it has gone the brain is weaker and more affected than before, this goes on until the brain is hardly worth anything.

Sometimes the taste is inherited from generations back. Alcohol hinders the circulation, constricts the blood vessels; alcohol accumulates in the brain more than in any

other again.

The effect of alcohol on the
senses and judgment is very
depressing it infatigates the reason
the will power is lessened and the
person loses his self control the
person grows vulgar in his habits and
his features and general appearance
Wm. L. Campbell



The brain is also composed of
unmyelinated gray on the outside and
white on the inside.

The brain and nerves are of the
same importance if one be removed the
other cannot work.

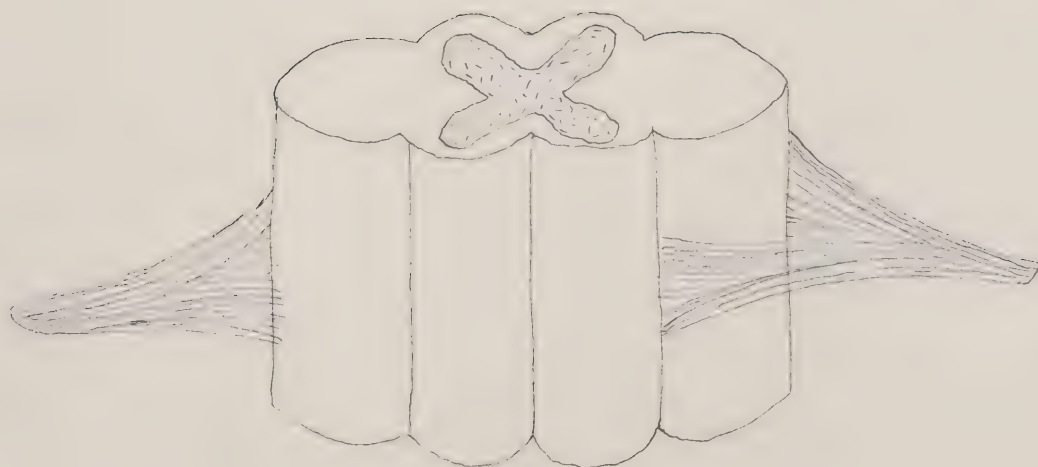
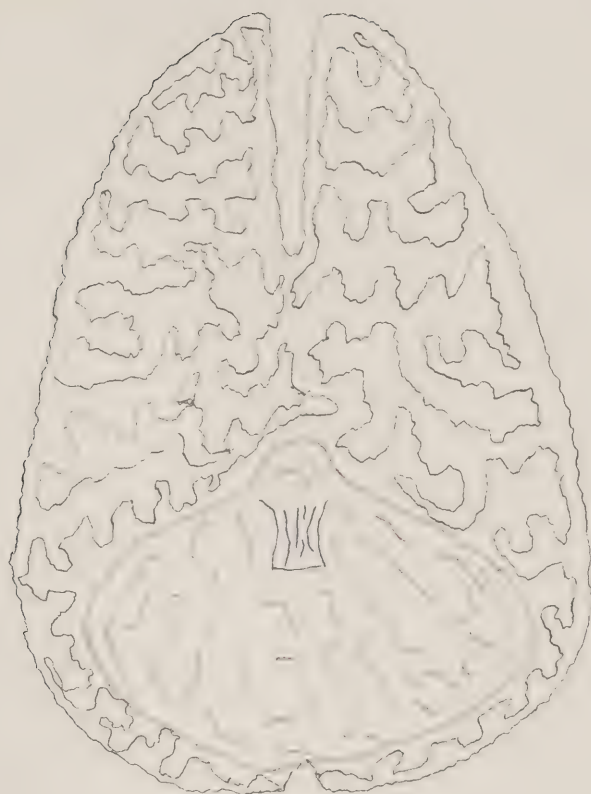
The nerves are connected with the
brain and the heart and are
The sensory nerves are the nerves of the
brain, the nerves of the heart, to
the organs of the body, to the organs of sight, to
the organs of hearing, to the organs of the
sense of feeling, to the organs of the
sense of smell, to the organs of the
sense of taste.

The spinal cord extends through
the back bone. It is called "The
Spinal Cord". If this were to be injured death would
follow. The spinal cord consists of two parts
one part is the outside and gray on
the inside. The other part is the
inside and white, etc.

falling forward and a pile up of the
ground is slipping away from him.
He is early to bed because he is tired
and he becomes so excited he can
not control his passion.

The passage into the blood vessels
and out of them this change the
color of the brain from gray to red.
He also thinks the brain is more
active in the morning, by the action of
the brain.

The brain needs rest, exercise, pure
blood, and sleep. Sleep is the thing
most needed for the brain; the
average time for sleep being eight
hours. We should exercise the brain
or we will become stupid. Mental
Arithmetic is good for the brain, it teaches
us to think fast and correctly.
Helena E. Benson



Eighth Part of Study The Nervous System.

The nervous system, consists of a large organ called the brain, and long thread-like nerves, which connect the brain with all the other parts of the body.

The spinal cord extends down the back bone, and it is the centre of the nerves. It is composed of gray matter on the inside, and white matter on the outside.

The brain is an egg shaped organ, weighing about three pounds, and it is composed of white matter inside, and gray matter outside. It is divided into right and left parts called hemispheres, and into upper and lower parts called cerebrum and cerebellum.

The cerebrum is the larger part, and occupies the front and upper parts of the head, and is used in

Thinking.

The cerebellum occupies the lower part of the head and is used to control the muscles.

The nerves consist of long slender bundles of white fibres, and these bundles keep growing smaller and smaller, until they are taken to all parts of the body.

There are some nerves which end in the skin and are called sensory nerves, and are used in feeling, and other nerves which end in the muscles, and are called motor nerves, and are used in motion. There are other nerves which are placed all over the body and are called sympathetic nerves, because they join the other organs, and no cannot suffer without the aid of the other organ.

The brain or nerves may be easily injured by over work or by wrong use.

of them. They are also easily injured by excitement which gets people so confused they do not know what they are doing.

Alcohol injures the nerves by deadening them so that you cannot feel so easily. It has a great craving for brain and nerve substance.

There are little blood-vessels in the brain and they are gorged with blood after the drinking of alcohol. Alcohol reaches the brain and nerves by passing from the stomach into the blood and is then carried to all parts of the body.

Alcohol changes the brain substance by changing the convolutions from a white to a reddish color and it deadens all the nerves so you cannot do your work so well. Some people think that

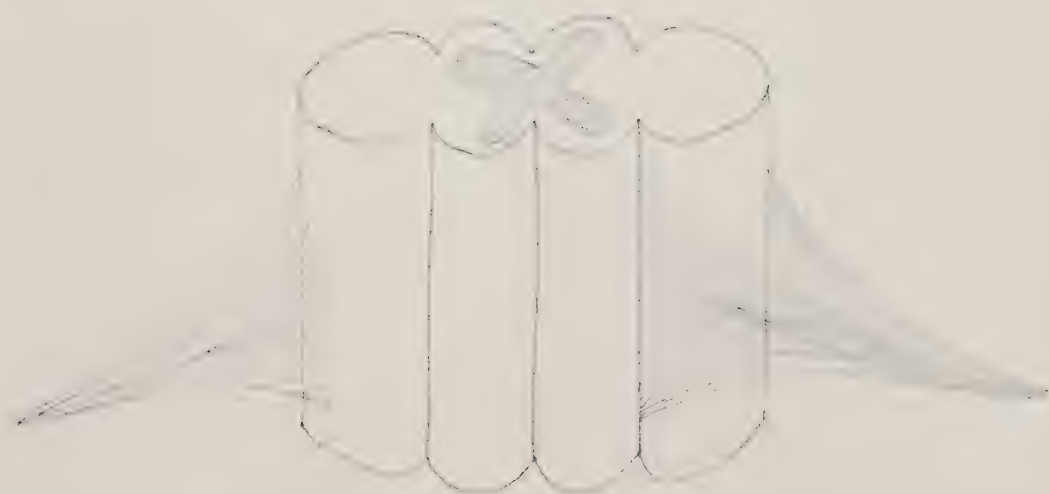
alcohol into their brain with after they have used a great quantity, but they are mistaken, because their nerves are diseased and they do not know the hurt it is doing.

The love of alcohol is often inherited by children from their parents. It is said the drunkard is most always untruthful and that sometimes is inherited by his children.

Alcohol affects the judgment, moral character and reason by dulling the nerves so that a person cannot judge or reason so well and his moral character is affected by the things he does and what he says while under the influence of alcohol.

I close my composition by giving my advice. Do not use alcohol.

Everlynn Chittick.



Central Nervous System

Brain and Spinal Cord

The Nervous System consists of the brain, spinal-cord, and nerves. The brain is separated into two parts, the cerebrum and the cerebellum. The cerebrum controls the thinking part and the cerebellum controls the muscles. The cerebrum occupies the front part of the head, and the cerebellum occupies the back part of the head.

Different experiments have been made on the two parts of the brain. One dog's owner took the cerebrum out of a dog's head, and the animal suddenly became very stupid. When he took the cerebellum out of another dog's head, and the animal

lost complete control over his muscles.

On the outside of the brain are deep convolutions. The brain is protected by a thick, bony substance called the skull. The brain is egg-shaped and weighs about three pounds.

The spinal-cord extends from the brain down the back, inside of the bony case. It is the main trunk from which all the nerves extend. It is composed of gray and white matter.

Nerve bundles exit from the spinal cord in the body and form. These bundles of fibers keep dividing into smaller bundles until they are found in every part of the body. Some of the nerves exit on the skin (senses)

have their outer ends in the muscles. The former are called sensory nerves, the latter are called motor nerves.

The muscles can do nothing of themselves as it is the brain and nerves that give them their power. If the nerves on any part of the body should be interrupted, we will not get any thing wrong, but that makes us lose the power of motion, or feeling is called paralysis.

The sympathetic nerves, those that connect the brain with other large organs. The hand has more nerves of feeling than any other part of the body, so much so, that people that are blind learn to read by rubbing their hands over raised letters.



We smell things with the
delicate nerves on the inside of
the nose. These nerves come di-
rectly from the brain into the
nose. In smelling, little baskets
of the spirit houses detach
and come into the nose.

The mouth is used as the
organ of taste. The nerves come
from the brain and end on
the tongue. Only things that
have been dissolved by the
saliva.

When alcohol is taken into
the system, it passes almost
immediately into the blood. A
great portion of the alcohol
goes to the liver, then may
other part of the body. The
 craving for alcohol is very

often inherited, and it some-
times causes insanity. Alco-
hol quickens the action of the
brain, and so causes it to
wear out quickly. There is an
American called "tumbling
man" who has been known to
fall down and be killed.

The brain is composed most-
ly of water, and is always
drying away when a man gets
very excited. It is the
water from the brain.

A famous doctor named B.
H. P. has said, "It is
in almost every case of
insanity, and this is
inherited from father
to son. So the life of the
man is not only spoiled, but that
of his children also."

William Cullen



needs, the eyes follow the
movement of the hand. The hand
and eye are connected by the same
construction. They are made of the
same tissue and are connected by the same
thread that they are both made of.

The brain throughout every portion
is made of the same tissue. It is so
it strange that so wonderful an organ
is so susceptible to ruin. It can be
ruined by the same matter that it
is made of. It is so susceptible to
ruin that it is the most delicate of
all organs.

The brain is divided into two
parts, the cerebrum or large brain and
the cerebellum or small brain. The
cerebrum has control over all our
thinking and reasoning powers.
If we wish to live a long and
happy life, we should
take care of our brain by
giving it the proper exercise. And
if we wish to cultivate our reasoning

should avoid it.

The schools in all parts of the United States are studying this great subject of Hygiene. We are by reading it that we can not be strong and healthy if we use alcoholic drinks. By this study it is hoped that the coming generation will be the great sustaining power of this nation and will profit by the hard work of the employees of the Temperance National.

Grace Clara Imuekung.

elated many specimens of
a few individuals could not be
made.

There were several large
specimens of the same species
found. They are similar to the
large and small ones and belong
to the same group of the order.

The small ones are a part
of the large - some are small
ones though a few are the same
as the large ones. Between the lines
of the characters were called
smaller ones to the small type
showing the base of the body.

The small ones are not
the same as the large ones in
structure. The small ones are
associated with the large ones
but are not the same and
are not





²⁰
Eighth Year of Study.

The Nervous System

The nervous system is composed of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

This system controls all the movements of the body and assists them in their work.

The brain which is the chief organ, is divided into two parts the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

Of these parts, the cerebrum is the most important, and occupies the upper part of the brain and is the thinking.

The second is the cerebellum or the lower part of the brain which controls the muscles.

These parts form an apparatus organized to perform these particular functions on their surface.

All the branches of the nervous

from at the bottom with the cranial nerve
and a branch of which is the spinal
cord, which extends through the back
bone and from which spring the nerves
in parts. The nerves, when they have
the spinal cord, extend in all directions
over the body until they reach the skin.

There are two kinds of nerves
the sensory and motor.

When the skin is touched, the
sensory nerves carry the message to
the brain.

The motor nerves send out the
order to the muscles and without
these, we could not move.

A very important set of nerves
are the sympathetic. They give the
heart the force for circulating the blood
and are directly connected with the
brain.

The nerves give all the sense

feeling, smelling, seeing, tasting and
hearing.

But our shabby kitchen with
the brown beams of oak timber is
crowded with people, properly and it
will wear out rapidly.

To keep the brown in good order,
we must have fresh air, good food and
pure blood. We should not use alcohol
because it goes into the blood and
does not perform the proper work
of the vessel. It enlarges the blood
vessels and the brain, so too much
work and we will have proper rest.

Church leaders give the proper
actions and motions and people under
its influence have control of their con-
science for the time they are in that con-
dition and nothing can be left
to their charge. Alcohol also causes
much sickness and often death.

But which is a weak form of alcohol makes a more healthy and strong but a slight injury or sickness will sometimes cause death.

As I have said before a person who is a habitual user of alcohol will ultimately incur for a large amount.

It is not like a life insurance instead of a preserver.

Thomas Rooney.

Fourth Year of Study

The Nervous System.

The nervous system is that part of the body which controls its movements. It consists of the brain, spinal cord and the nerves.

The brain is made of a gray matter on the out side, and of a white on the inside. It is composed of three parts, the cerebrum, cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. It is protected by the skull.

The cerebrum is the largest part and occupies the upper and front portion of the head. It is divided into two parts, called hemispheres, and weighs over eight lbs of the whole brain. On the outside it consists of

wrinkles, called convolutions. The convolutions are not very noticeable on a baby's brain, but the more cultivated the brain becomes the deeper the depressions are. The cerebrum is the part of the brain that does the thinking.

The cerebellum, or little brain, is situated in the back and lower part of the head. It is the part that controls the muscles.

The nerves are thread-like fibers, that extend from the spinal cord in thirty one pairs; from these extend others, until nerves are found in every part of the body. Those that end in the muscles, and convey motion are called motor nerves. Those that end in the skin are called sensory nerves; and

convey feeling. The nerves and centers that connect the vital organs are called sympathetic nerves.

If a motor nerve should be cut so that messages could not be sent through it, the part of the body, through which the portion of the nerve, beyond the injury, passed, could not move, and it would be paralyzed.

The brain governs the body, and if that governs, without observing sufficient care, the nerves ^{it} is apt to be taken sick for the brain needs rest to build up the part that was worn out during the preceding day. Great excitement tends to exhaust the power of the brain. Alcohol passes from the

stomach into the blood and comes in contact with the nerves. It gets to the brain through the blood vessels, which are very numerous there. More goes to the brain than to any other organ.

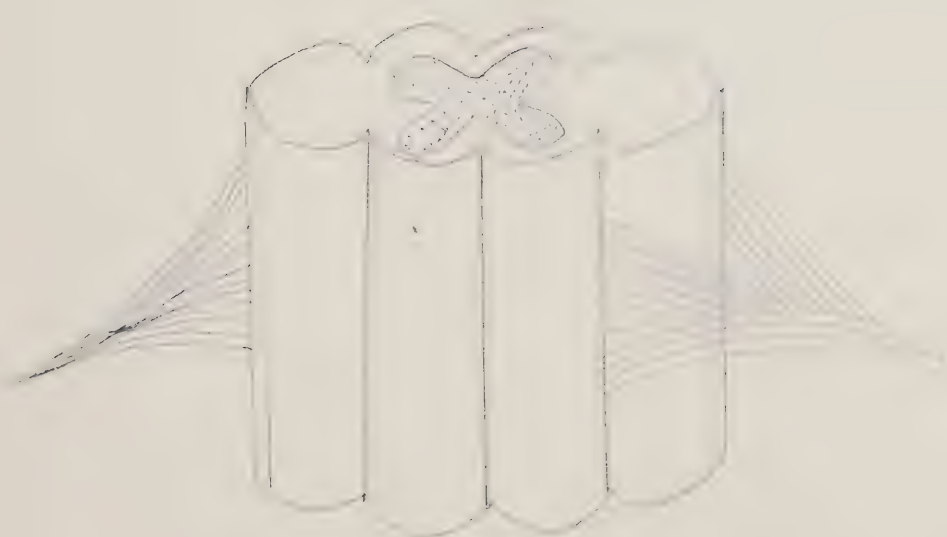
I saw people think that alcohol sets them, and that they can do more work after taking it. It does in a way, - for a time, by sending more blood to the brain; but they do not work as well, for they have not such good judgment, and the time spent in rehearsing is longer than if alcoholic drink had not been taken. Alcohol turns the brain substance as heat does the white of an egg.

The alcoholic taste is often-
times inherited, and if a man

takes alcohol. drink it not only
affect himself but also his children
and grand-children

Alcohol affects the judgment,
character and will, to a great
extent. One would be surprised to
hear a man who, before taking
alcohol, was respectable and kept
his promises, break them and
become dishonest, after its use.

—H. C. Potter.



the first movement of the tongue, it is
a sign of the first movement of the tongue
to the front of the mouth, and the tongue
is then in the position of the tongue
in the mouth, and the tongue is then
in the position of the tongue in the mouth.

using the liquor. Scarcity, in many cases
is produced by the use of alcoholic
liquors. It is a fact that the use of
alcoholic liquors is a common cause of
scarcity.

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It may seem to be a trifle
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Eighth Part of Study

The Brain System

The Brain System consists of the brain, the nerves and the spinal cord.

The brain is the principal organ of intelligence. It is divided into two parts the cerebrum or great brain which occupies the upper and front part of the skull and the cerebellum or little brain which is in the lower and back part of the skull.

There is a membrane which separates the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

There is also a thick strong membrane which keeps the brain together.

The brain consists of two kinds of matter, gray and white.

The gray matter forms the
outside of the brain and the
white matter forms the inside.

The substance of the brain
is so soft that it would fall
apart if it were not surrounded
by meninges.

The brain is the seat of
thought, of intelligence, of sensation
and of motion.

The cerebellum is the chief organ
of the senses.

The cerebellum regulates muscular
movements.

The nerves start from the
brain and spread through the body
to every part of the body.
They are composed of the same
substance as the brain. They are
divided into two parts the sensory
and the motor nerves.

the albumen becomes hardened.

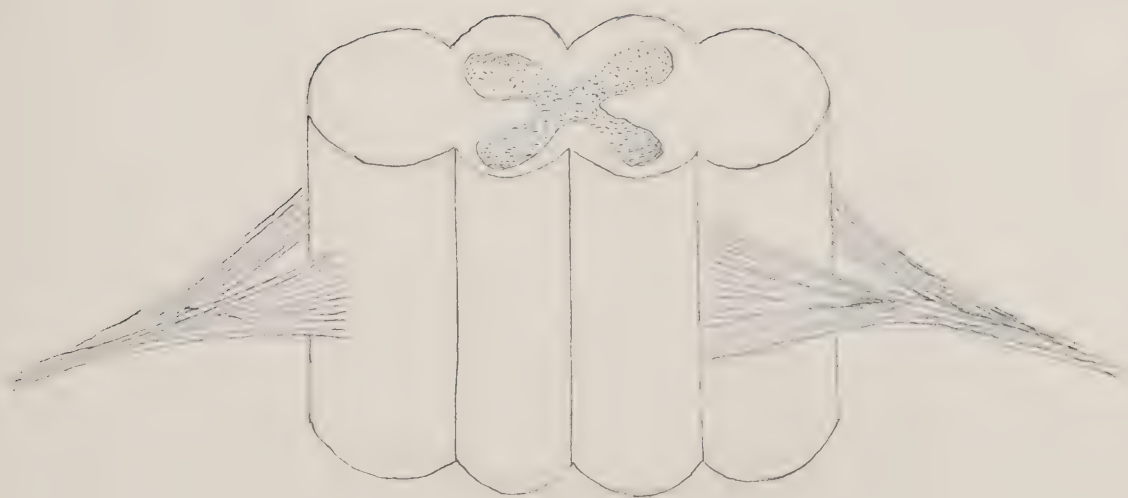
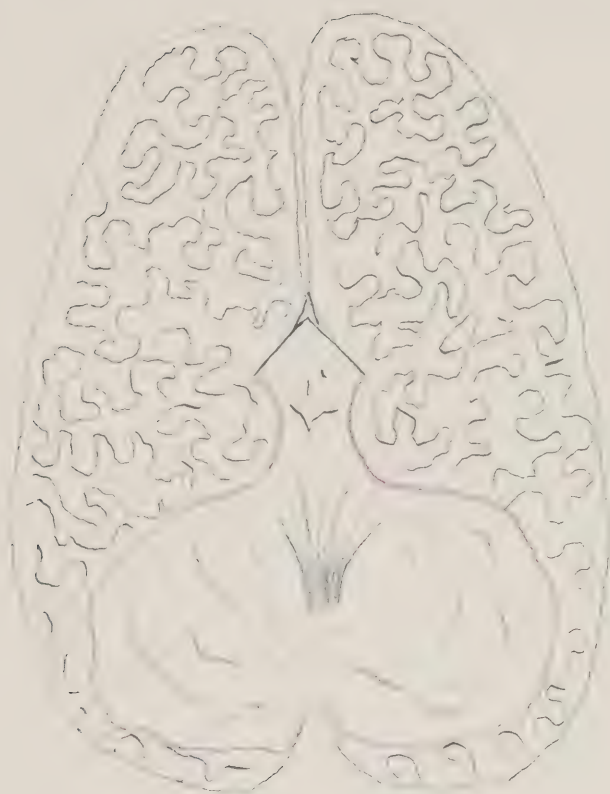
The brain is more affected by alcohol than any other organ and the tendency of alcohol to accumulate in the brain is very great.

Alcohol also reflects the reason, because the will cannot overcome the effect of self control.

Alcohol reaches the brain and nerve by means of the blood.

It is said that a man, while under the influence of alcohol, can grasp a hot iron and be burned severely - may even get injured without feeling much pain at the time, because the nerves are paralyzed.

It is sometimes said that alcohol helps the brain work, but it is not true, it may help it for a



Eighth Grade Study

The Nervous System

The nervous system is made up of the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

The brain is the organ of thought and is situated in the head and protected by the bones of the skull. It consists of two distinct parts called the cerebrum, which is in the upper and front part of the head, and the cerebellum, the lower and back part. These are covered by a membrane which is divided into three parts and which helps to hold the cerebrum in place (weight of the cerebrum is about 1 1/2 pounds, the cerebellum is about 1/2 pound).

The cerebrum is the seat of intelligence. The cerebellum is the part that governs the motion of the muscles.

The brain is made of a white substance and a gray substance, each of which is found folded in layers within and out and over each other.

The brain is fed by the arteries. The
first and only ones the largest and does not
follow the oscillations of the brain very closely,
but is comparatively constant. The second is the
transparent, which the brain means, and is
made of capillaries corresponding in volume with
the influence or power of the brain.

The nerves which are distributed
are really brain matter in another form. The
white substance forms the outside, and the inside
is the gray.

The nerves which form the brain are all
derived from the same source, and are
derived from the same part of the brain, being
the cells of the spinal column.

The nerves which form the brain are
all derived from the same source, and are
derived from the same part of the brain.
There are, therefore, which derive from the
spinal column, of those nerves, there being
branches of nerves, each forming a very distinct

A great deal of is consumed in the process
therefore a large amount of the needed which is
taken from the blood stream and is not
the same as the blood stream the same amount
is not produced on any other system.

It also enlarges the brain and changes
its shape so much and also enlarges it
and it becomes a bright red color as the same
and from the work done the brain is quite
enriched with blood.

It is a common and that the brain
is made up of the brain for a short time and with such an
amount of material, the brain is enabled to
perform a large amount of work in a short
time than usual, but the refilling of the
material which has been used by the
work done that more harm than good
is done.

The blood is also is enriched and the
effects are apparent in many ways on the brain.

Central Nervous System

The nervous system is composed of a soft substance of two kinds; (1) the gray matter, which collects in centers and carries the messages on the white matter which serves as a highway for carrying these messages.

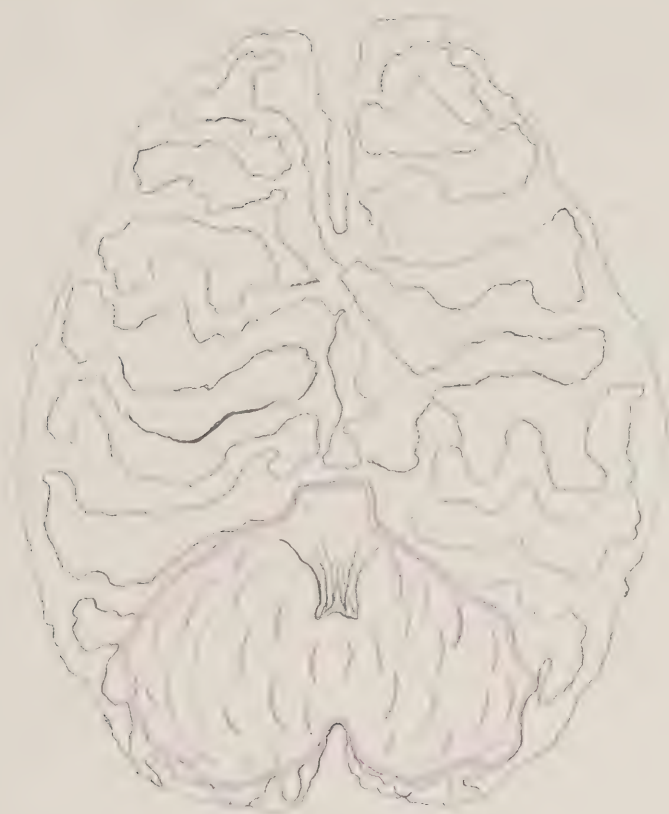
It consists of a large organ called the brain and a number of long, narrow fibres, called nerves, which connect the brain with all the other organs of the body.

The brain is a great mass of matter filling the skull and wrapped in thin coverings protected by the bones of the skull. It is egg shaped and its surface is much folded or wrinkled. The average weight of the human brain is about 1500 grams.

would be with the temptation of my
to of power that which is really at
ways in falsehood-tell and this point
in his other words usually found to
his children and country men to
being a delusion.

My dear friend and brother
I have often and with some many
dangers and we should never lose
the light of our vision.

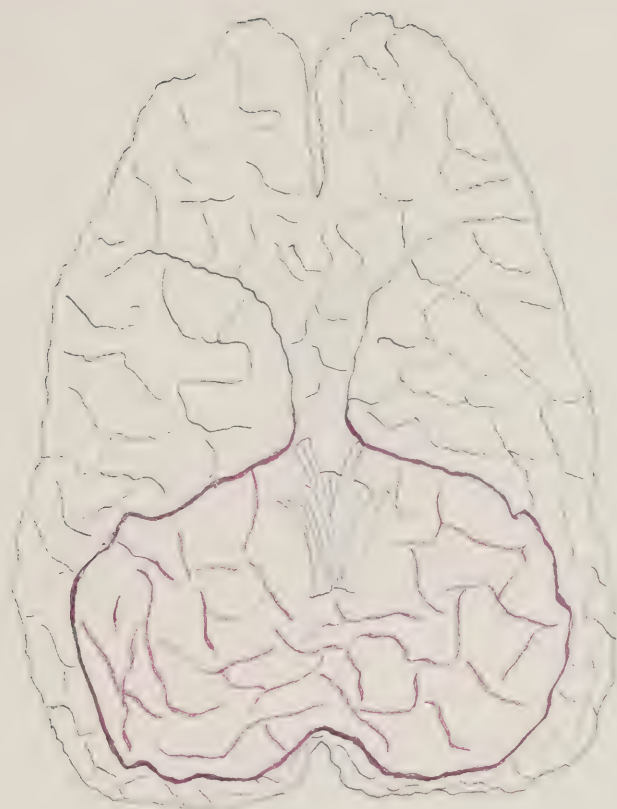
Chas Knight



an animal that touches that
and another animal which is
also in the same way. The
nature of the animal is not
the same as the animal
which is in the same way. The
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the same as the animal

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Eighth Year of Study

The Nervous System

The Nervous System consists of the brain spinal cord and nerves.

The brain is situated in the front back and lower portion of the head. It is composed of two parts called smaller or gray matter and white matter.

The brain is further divided into two parts the cerebrum and cerebellum. The cerebrum is the larger and fills the front and upper part of the skull. It controls the senses and does the thinking. The cerebellum fills the lower part of the skull and has control of the muscles.

The nerves are small fibers that start at the brain and end at the spinal cord in thirty one pairs. These

Smaller branch and into smaller portions until they grow so small that they cannot be seen by the unaided eye.

The nerves are divided into two kinds, sensory and motor nerves. The sensory nerves are those that end in the skin and by which we feel. The motor nerves are those that end in the muscles, and by which the muscles are moved.

The brain of my little companion is swollen with blood, there is the heart with often cause death. The swelling of the heart is the cause by the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain or some other cause, will almost always cause death.

The overwork and anxiety to keep at one special thing or to do all the business we do find out that it is no longer capable of doing its proper work.

What it needs is absolute quiet and rest. No great excitement should come to interfere in a woman's public condition. Let it bring on what is called nervous prostration.

Alcohol has a great attraction for water, and just as soon as the drinker takes it into his system it goes directly for the water in the blood and as a large part of the blood goes to the brain the brain gets a large share of the alcohol that enters into the system.

Alcohol has the same effect on the substance of the brain as that has on the white of an egg.

The alcoholic habit is an acute and insidious but in other words you cannot get a family away from it without causing it.

The effect of the prostration on the moral character of a drinker is soon

man. He is cross and ugly, and at
times so violent that it is not safe
for his family to be with him.

His friends soon leave him and he
is altogether an outcast from society.

Alcohol is a sort of stimulant
that when once taken, forms a habit
which is almost impossible to break.

We find of men signing the
pledge who have done so in a
spontaneous manner but when
out of view the pledge is broken. It is
impossible for a confirmed drunkard
to break himself free. The habit
has such a hold on him that he
will do anything for it, even to
sacrifice everything he has to get it.

More people die every year from
the effects of alcohol than from any
other cause.

The greater part of the women

of the United States should under
the name of the American Christian
Temperance Union, be working and
praying for the redemption of these
persons, and do us your share with
the help that we can in any way.
Geo. W. Hayward



Eighth Year of Study.

The Nervous System.

The Nervous System initiates and controls the actions of the various organs of the body, so that they all work in perfect harmony.

The Nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, and all its branches.

The brain is composed of gray matter on the outer and white on the inner part. Beneath the outer coat of the brain is a thin, transparent, spider web membrane. The third coat consists of a thin red-work of blood vessels. This delicate membrane would fall apart if not protected by the strong bones of the skull.

The shape of the brain resembles that of an egg, and its surface is covered with folds, called convolutions.

The brain weighs about three pounds.

The brain consists of two parts,
the right and left sides, which are situated
at the base of the brain.

It is also divided into a large
upper portion, called the cerebrum, and
a small lower portion called the
cerebellum.

All the different parts of the
brain, join together at the base, and
form an undermost middle part,
called the medulla oblongata.

The brain suffers a great deal
from the heat of our bodies
etc.

Excessive exercise, and sleep
of four or five hours, makes the brain bright
and clear in its thoughts.

Alcohol does not produce the
effect same effect upon the brain. It
causes the blood to rush to the brain,
which enlarges the delicate blood vessels.

moderate the thoughts. But after
the usual treatment passes away, it
leaves the brain weak and unfit for
the work.

Alcohol also hardens a certain
substance in the brain, just as heat does
the white of an egg.

Paralysis is one of the effects of
alcohol upon the brain.

Frequent intoxications often
cause softening of the brain.

The spinal cord extends from
the base of the brain down the back, inside of the
back-bone. It is the main trunk from
which the nerves branch. It is composed
of white matter having gray within.

The nerves are long slender
bundles of white fibers. They branch
off from the spinal column into the
various parts of the body. They separate into other
nerves from the size of one-fourth of an

sink, to the first invisible line.

These nerves are used in reasoning, feeling, and are divided into the sensory and motor nerves.

The sensory nerves are those which aid in thought, feeling, and will.

The motor nerves are those which aid in motion.

If the nerves, used in thinking and in thought, are exercised too much, it causes one to become nervous.

Alcohol has a greater attraction for brain and nerve matter, than for any other part of the body.

When one uses alcohol, it deadens the nerves, and reason and conscience fail. The result is that the drinker then does and says many things which he or she would never think of doing or saying.

Children frequently inherit an

ability for imitating signs from
their parents or conductors, as they do
badly regulated mental or moral
characters.

Dr. O. W. Richardson says; "The
drink craver is almost always a false-
hood teller, and this tendency to un-
truthfulness, descends to his children."

The use of alcohol or tobacco
results in a selfish disregard and
forgetfulness of the rights of others.

Tobacco whether smoked or
snuffed, is a powerful poison, and
weakens the entire system.

Chancellor Smith says; Do not
smoke nor use tobacco.

A man once said, that if all
the wine and liquor, were swept
out of this country, there would not
exist poverty in its real form.

Josie A. Upshaw.

Journal of the

British Antarctic Expedition

1899-1900

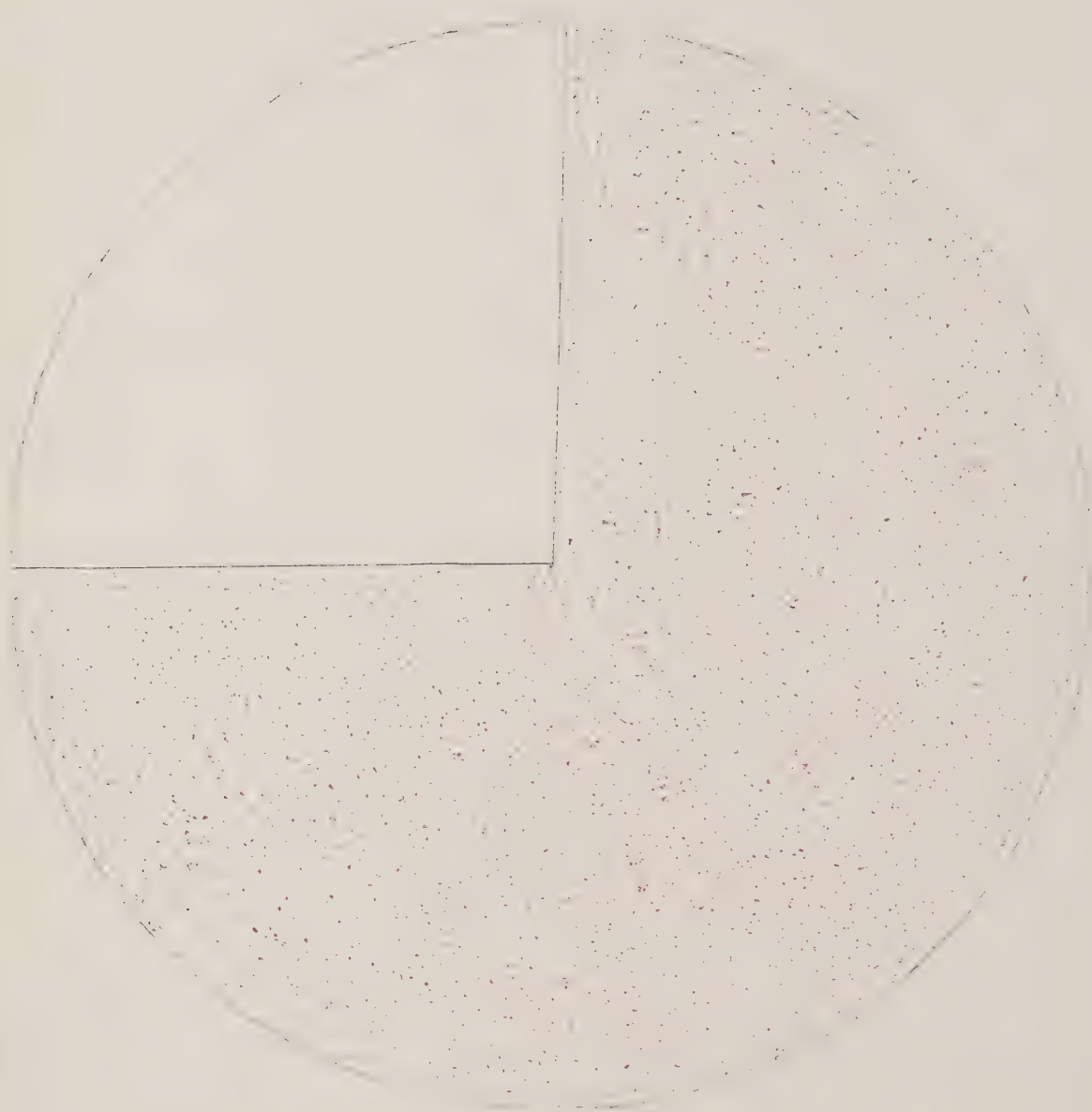
by Sir James Clark Ross

London:

George Philip and Son, Ltd.

1901

This book contains the diary of the
expedition to the coast of Antarctica
on the ship "Terra Nova".



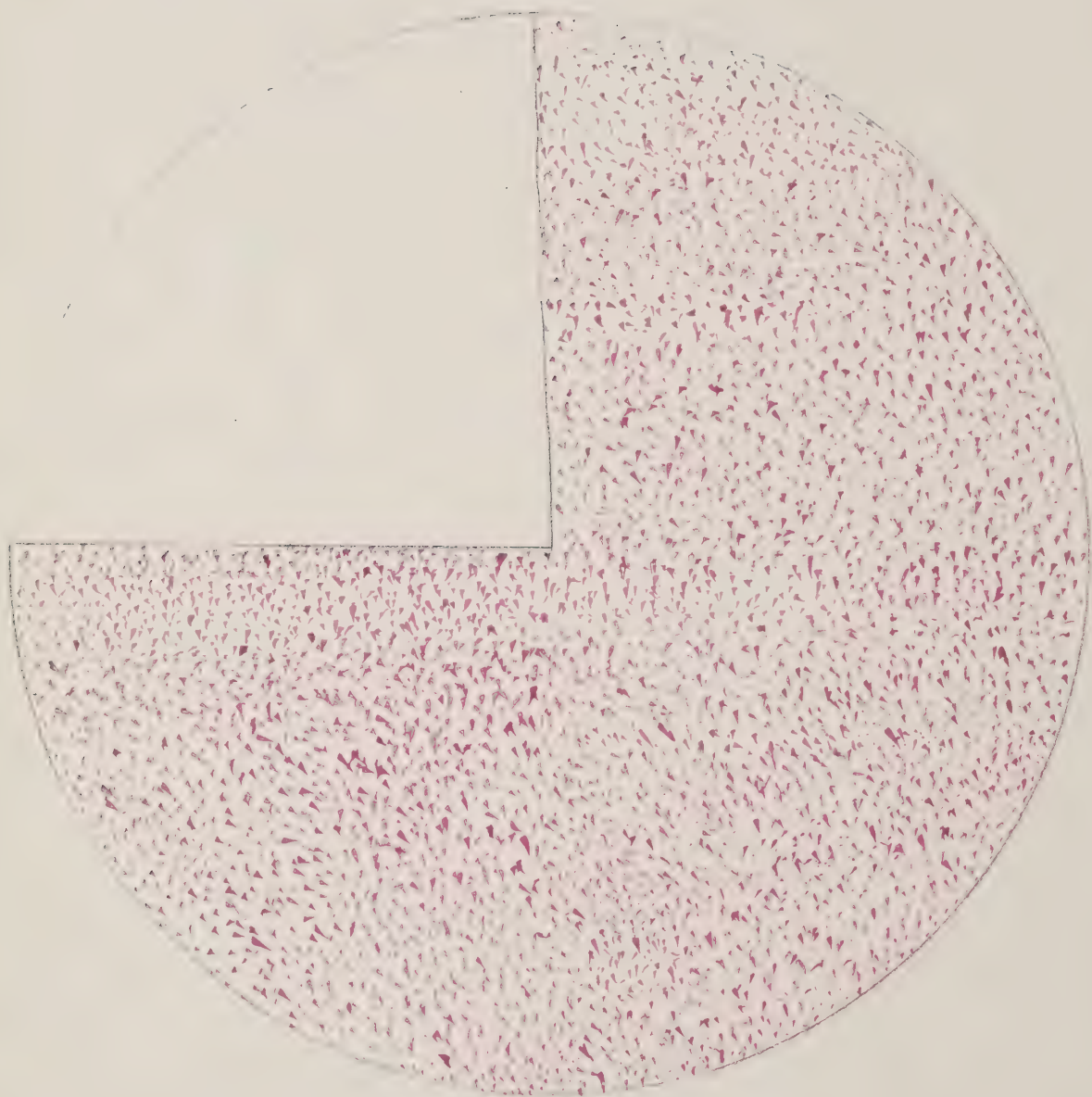
Explanation of the figures.

By the diagram, we observe that three fourths is marked, and it is to show that three fourths of all countries and most of the people are committed when the same committing there is under the influence of alcohol.

Then again, three fourths of all the stout fights which occur are promoted by the same under the influence of liquor.

This alcohol tends more to very selfish and it destroys natural affection. It makes people fight the weaker and destroys the weaker, so that it is everywhere the influence with which we have to contend.

And, I feel, I have felt before.
The only difference between
you and I is in our intellect.
I have no more than you, except the
one element, but I shall be
longer in your mind, and I shall be
in the little better than in an
animal.



Explanation of Diagram

This diagram is drawn to show that three-fourths of all the crimes committed are produced by alcoholic drinks. Three-fourths of all the murders, fights, street brawls and vicious crimes arise from drink habits.

It also states the causes and destroys reason. Often times men, under the influence of liquor, commit deeds that they deny when sober. A man having lost his reason, usually becomes brutish, and instead of walking a long distance to attack an enemy, he makes his own family suffer. Therefore, alcohol destroys natural affections.

When all the functions of the mind and heart have been destroyed, men become thoroughly selfish and it is then that a man is mean enough to spend his money for liquor instead

to buy a house for his wife and
children.

Chas Wright.

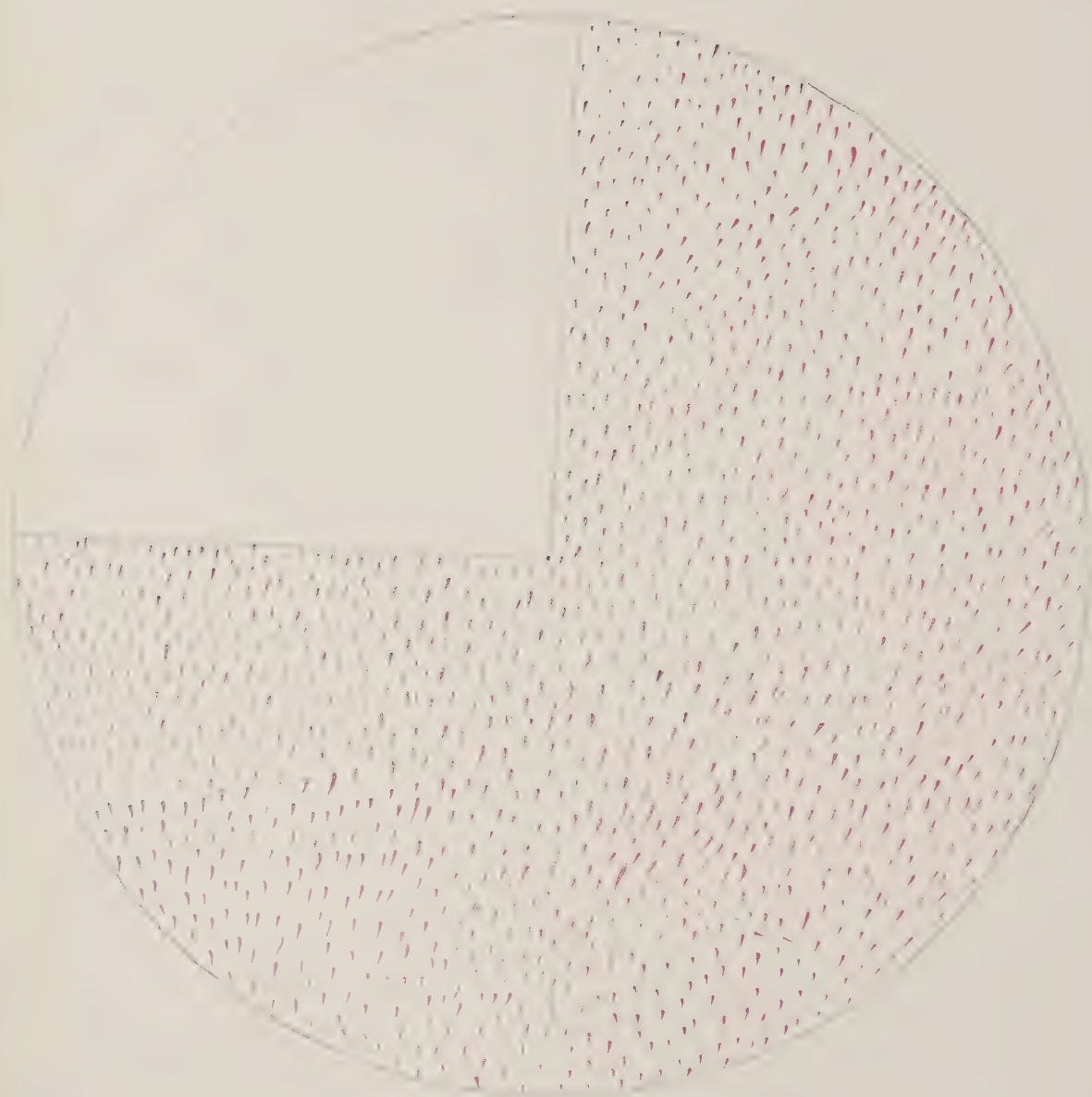


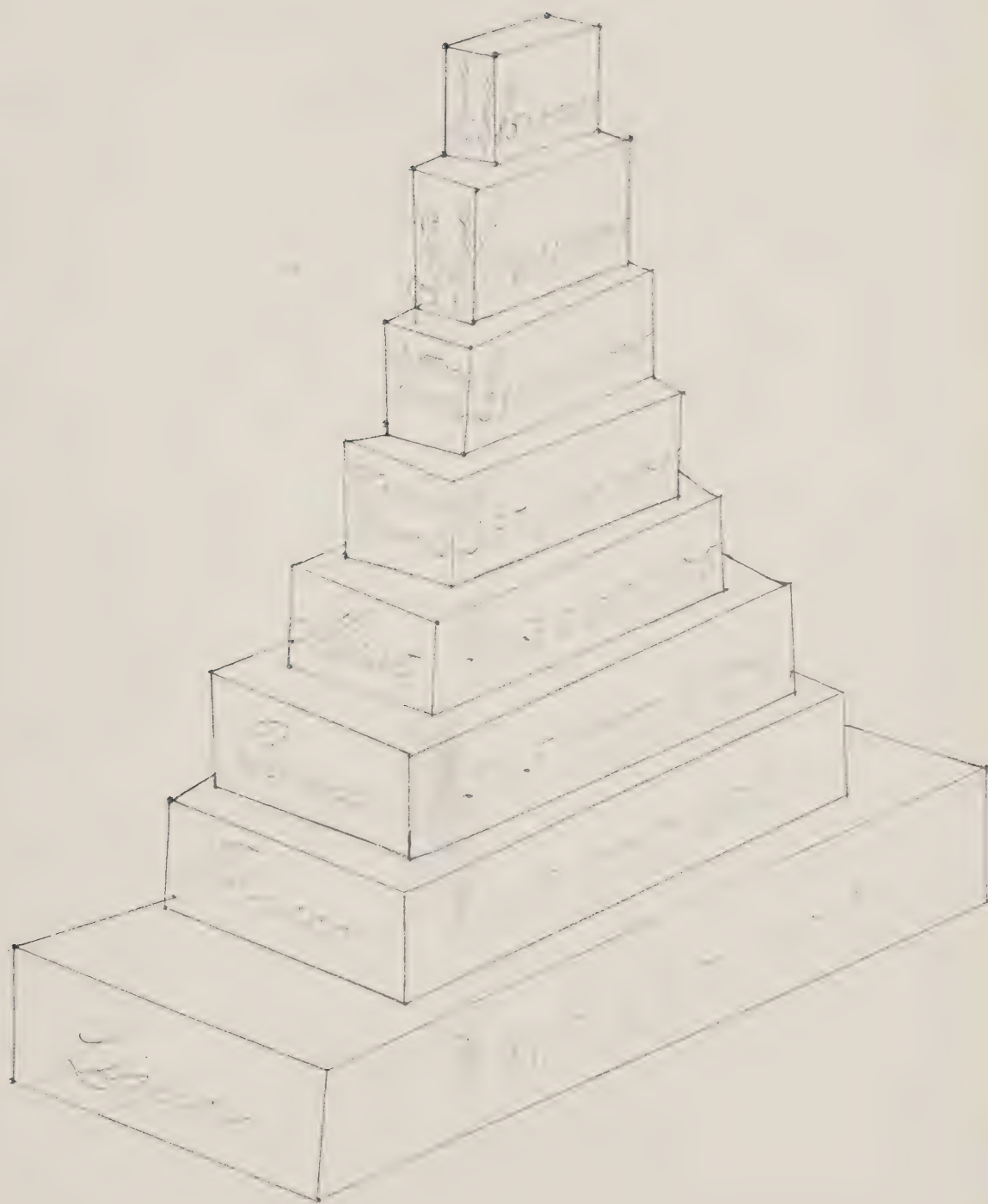
Explanation of Diagram

This diagram is to illustrate that three fourth of the murders, crimes, fights and street brawls, that have been committed, have been when the person's reason is destroyed and his senses stolen by the use of alcoholic drinks.

When a person has lost his reason, he of course knows not what he is doing, and so becomes brutal to those he loves and esteems very much, while if he had had his right reasoning powers, he would perhaps have given his life for those that he now is in danger of killing himself.

And after a man has taken alcoholic drinks, the finer qualities of his mind and heart are destroyed, he becomes selfish, and as selfishness is the seed of all evil, he is not fit to be left alone any more than is a raging maniac.











Explanation of Diagram.

The object of this diagram is to show the proportional amount of money spent for the necessary and for the unnecessary forms of consumption.

By the diagram it can be easily seen that the consumption of alcohol and tobacco stand far ahead. By looking over the list it can be seen which are harmful and which are useful.

There is a great difference in the expenditure of the two the useful and the harmful.

The effect of spreading this money on the harmful habits of life is that it brings poverty to the person using

there. It will be bad when
persons are very little young
for the first two on the list,
but when it reaches the place
on the list that it has now,
it is about time people should
stop it.

If the first on the list
should change places with the
last, there would be a great
difference and it would be
the better.

William L. Sullivan



Explanation of Diagram

This diagram is for the purpose of illustrating the different amounts of money, spent for the different articles.

There is a very small difference between the sum expended for liquor and tobacco, and that expended for the necessities of life, while there should be a very great difference.

The articles in this list that are really needful are bread meat, woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, and education. The articles that are harmful and not at all needful are, as, a great many cases have shown, liquor and tobacco.

The cost of the real necessities of life is one thousand five hundred and thirty six million of dollars, while the cost of the articles that are

not necessary is one thousand five hundred million dollars a difference of only forty six million dollars.

Poverty and all its troubles, are the result of spending such an amount on liquor and tobacco. As an illustration, there is a family the father of which is a drunkard, and he spends all his earnings on liquor and tobacco, while his children may have no education, will learn all the bad habits and may lead a drunkard's life so the father has ruined his own life and reputation and that of his children and his family.

M. Grace Campbell







Explanation of Diagram.

The purpose of this diagram is to show how much money is expended annually for the useful and for the useless articles of life. The numbers on the diagram indicate the amount spent for these things.

The useful things indicated are food and meat, which furnish a portion of our food; cotton and woolen goods, with which to make our wearing apparel, boots and shoes, and lastly education which is one of the most necessary things in our life.

The useless and harmful things are liquor and tobacco. Nearly as much money is spent for these two things as for all the others put together.

Just think only thirty six million dollar difference between the

amount spent for liquor and tobacco, and the amount spent for the necessities of life!

The result of using liquor and tobacco is very dangerous and should be avoided by all every one. Many a man with a large fortune, has brought himself to poverty through the effect of these articles.

Anna Knight.



Expenditure of Money

This diagram is made for the purpose of the present party in the United States for things which are useful, and harmful.

About ninety seven percent of the money spent for things, is spent for harmful things.

The harmful things are liquor and tobacco. The useful are, such as, wool, cotton, and the goods, boots and shoes, and education.

The money spent for food and meat, which we most need, is only about one half of what is spent for liquor and tobacco. Only about five and ten three percent of the cost of liquor and tobacco is spent for education.

The spending of so much money for liquor and tobacco is shown

very clearly upon our country. It
causes poverty.

If we were not spending so much
for liquor and less for the United States
would be a richer country and have
better people.

Hubert A. Benson



Explanation of Diagram

The purpose of this diagram
is to show the difference between
the amount of money spent for
logos and tobacco and that
which is expended for medical
articles.

There are one billion five
hundred and thirty six million
dollars spent for logos and tobacco
while there are one billion five
hundred and thirty six million
dollars spent for medical
articles, a difference of twenty
six million only.

The things which are
in bread, meat, cotton and
wool, goods, tools and shoes
and education.

The things which are
in bread, meat, cotton and
wool, goods, tools and shoes
and education.

